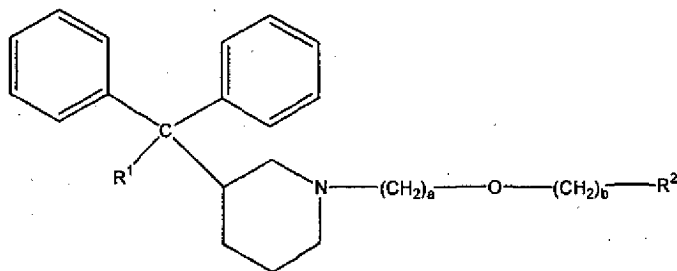


We claim:

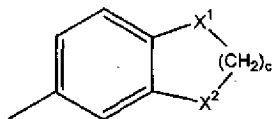
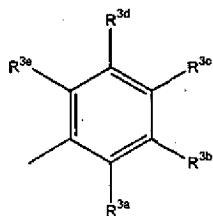
1. A compound of Formula I:



- 5 wherein:

$R^1$  is  $-\text{CN}$  or  $-\text{CONR}^4\text{R}^5$ ;

$R^2$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$  cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$  heterocycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{14}$  aryl, or a group of the formula:



or Het;

- 10  $R^{3a}$ ,  $R^{3b}$ ,  $R^{3c}$ ,  $R^{3d}$  and  $R^{3e}$  are each independently H,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkoxy,  $-(\text{CH}_2)_d\text{OH}$ , halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano,  $-(\text{CH}_2)_d\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  $-\text{CO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $-\text{OCO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})_2$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $-(\text{CH}_2)_d\text{CONR}^8\text{R}^9$  or  $-(\text{CH}_2)_d\text{COO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ;

$R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  are each independently H or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl;

- 15 Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

a is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

b is 1, 2 or 3;

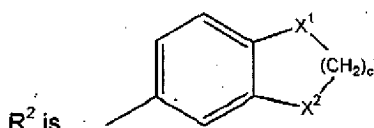
c is 1, 2 or 3;

d is 0, 1 or 2; and

- 20  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are each independently  $\text{CH}_2$  or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein:

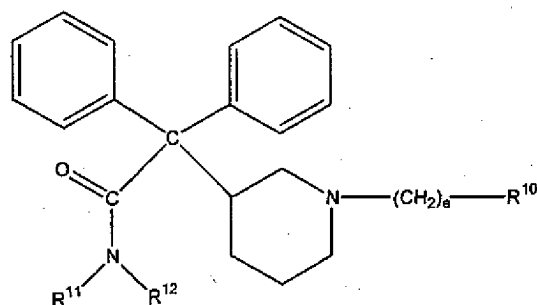


or Het.

- 25

3. A compound of Formula II:

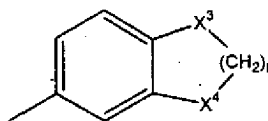
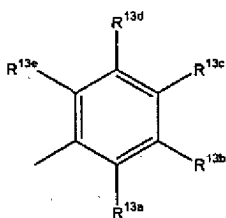
- 47 -



II

wherein:

5  $R^{10}$  is a group of the formula:



or Het;

$R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  are each independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, with the proviso that  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  are not both H;

10  $R^{13a}$ ,  $R^{13b}$ ,  $R^{13c}$ ,  $R^{13d}$ , and  $R^{13e}$  are each independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>OH, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>NR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup>, -CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), -OCO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), -CH(OH)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), -C(OH)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CONR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup> or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl);

$R^{14}$ ,  $R^{15}$ ,  $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  are each independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

15 e is 1, 2 or 3;

f is 1, 2 or 3;

g is 0, 1 or 2; and

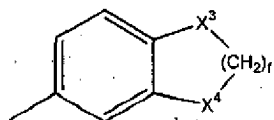
$X^3$  and  $X^4$  are each independently CH<sub>2</sub> or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

20

4. A compound according to claim 3 wherein:

$R^{10}$  is a group of the formula:



$X^3$  is O; and

$X^4$  is CH<sub>2</sub>.

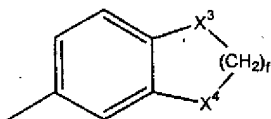
25

PC32600A

- 48 -

5. A compound according to claim 3 wherein:

$R^{10}$  is a group of the formula:

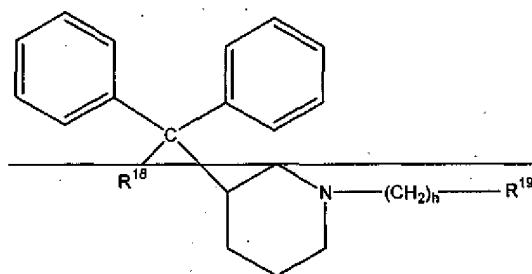


$X^3$  is  $CH_2$ ; and

$X^4$  is O.

5

6. ~~A compound of Formula III:~~



III

- 10 wherein:

$R^{18}$  is ~~CN or CONR<sup>20</sup>R<sup>21</sup>;~~

$R^{19}$  is ~~C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> heterocycloalkyl or (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl) (C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)<sub>v</sub>;~~

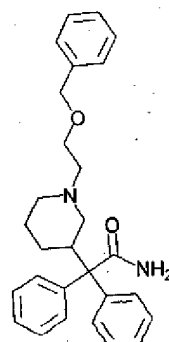
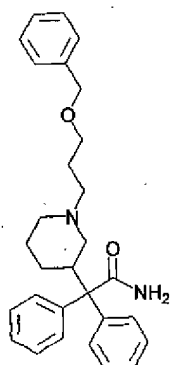
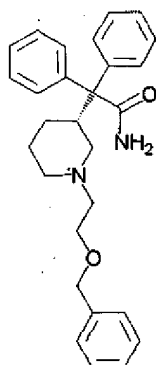
$R^{20}$  and  $R^{21}$  are each independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

h is 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

- 15 v is 0, 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

7. A compound selected from:



and

20